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1: Clin Appl Thromb Hemost. 2001 Jul;7(3):209-13.

Links

Individual dosing of ASA prophylaxis by controlling platelet aggregation.

Syrbe G, Redlich H, Weidlich B, Ludwig J, Kopitzsch S, Gockefitz A, Herzog T.

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Acetylsalicylic acid is widely used in the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases. In the current study, we used platelet aggregation ex vivo in platelet-rich plasma induced with arachidonic acid as a routine method for the determination of the individual dose of acetylsalicylic acid necessary to inhibit platelet aggregation in 108 patients with cardiovascular diseases. In 40% of all patients studied, a dose of 30 mg/day was sufficient to block the arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation nearly completely. In 50% of all patients, a dose of 100 mg/day was necessary. In 10% of all patients, the dose had to be further increased to 300 mg/day or even to 500 mg/day to inhibit platelet aggregation nearly completely. These results demonstrate that platelet aggregation can be used as a simple routine laboratory method to control acetylsalicylic treatment in patients with cardiovascular diseases and to determine individual doses of acetylsalicylic acid for a nearly complete inhibition of platelet aggregation. With a standard dose of 100 mg/day, 10% of the patients were nonresponders.

Related Links

In vitro bleeding test with PFA-100aspects of controlling individual acetylsalicytic acid induced platelet inhibition in patients with cardiovascular disease. [J Thromb Thrombolysis. 2001]

[Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) resistance in patients with Ischemic heart disease (IHD) as bioindicator of the treatment strategy] [Cas Lek Cesk. 2005]

Effects of very low dose and entericcoated acetylsalicylic acid on prostacyclin and thromboxane formation and on bleeding time in healthy subjects. [Eur J Clin Pharmacol. 1998]

Enhanced antiplatelet effects of clopidogrel plus acetylsalicylic acid compared with acetylsalicylic acid alone or combined with extended-release dipyridamole in healthy volunteers.

[Cerebrovasc Dis. 2005]

Reduced sensitivity of platelets from type 2 diabetic patients to acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)-its relation to metabolic control, [Thromb Res. 2004]

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